INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

The Cuban Question in the Spanish Cortes.

The Determination of the Spanish Government Not to Sell the Island,

&c., &c.,

Our Paris Correspondence.
PARIS, Doc. 28, 1854.

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Christmas and New Year at Paris—Imperial Discourse—Gifts and Gaictics of the Season—A Trara Sent to the Pope by the Queen of Spain—The Sale of Cuba declared, Ministerially, to be the Sale of Spanish Honor—Reception of Mr. Soulé at Madrid—Sudden Illness of Mr. Mason, dc., d.

Thanks, perhaps, to the alliance of England and France—to the fine organ music at the midnight mass in churches full of jubilitation on account of the recent promulgation of the Immaculate Conception—and, if this may be profanely added, to Strauss's two hundred musicians at the masked ball of the opera, inaugurating the carnival—merry Christmas has been as merrily welthe carnival-merry Christmas has been as merrily wel-comed in Paris as in London, or as happy New Year always is on this side of the Channel. Christmas gifts will have vied this season with New Year's gifts. Al-though Sebastopol has not fallen, a brilliant series of festivities will follow the imperial discourse of the 26th

feativities will follow the imperial discourse of the 25th to the members of the Senate and the Legislative body. But will my reader permit me to leave for a while Paris and its winter gaieties, plous and profane, for Madrid, whence the young Queen of Spain has recently sent to his Holinesa the Pope, a gift for the season, in the shape of a contly tiara—coatly enough, when we consider the state of the Spanish finances?

Will the Spanish treasury be replenished out of the

superabundance of the treasury of the United States? Will the millions of American dollars which, according

A categorical answer in the negative seems to be A categorical answer in the negative seems to our suggested by an incident which signalized the session of the Spanish Congress on the 18th inst., and, in European eyes at least, indefinitely postponed the Cuba question. In reply to the interpellations addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs relative to this subject, Luzariaga de-

clared, in the name of the government, that "the sale of the Island of Cuba would be the sale of Spanish honor itself;" and added: "We will never consent to it!" This declaration was welcomed by three rounds of ap-plause from the benches of the members, as well as those

of the spectators in the public tribunes.

Mr. Soulé, who was scated in the front rank of the tribune allotted to the diplomatic corps, "was," says one letter-writer from Madrid, "almost the only spectawas the American Minister more inclined to applaud the discourse which the Marquis d'Albaida made upon this

The Marquis had been suspected of sympathy with American ideas, on account of his democratic views, and of his alleged intimacy with Mr. Soule. But the attitude in which he now appeared must be incomprehensible to all those who have lent too credulous an ear to the stories in circulation, which represent Mr. Soulé as having acted rather as an affiliated revolutionist than as an American Minister. It will be explained, however, when a full and impartial history of Mr. Soule's real relation, with men and parties in Spain shall have been divulged To return to the Marquis d'Albalda: That gentieman

protested 'his personal absolute repugnance, as well as the repugnance of the entire democratic party in Spain, for the policy of a slave republic, which covets Cuba only for the sake of rendering the servitude of the blacks still more severe. Would you," he exclaimed, "put an end to American protensions, abolish slavery in our

echoes in the assembly, and while De la Sagra and Oloza-ga, who spoke after the Marquis had concluded, suggested prudent counsels in reference to slavery, they earnestly expressed their achesion to the declaration of the minister against the sale of Cuba. Olozaga proposed a wote, which was passed unanimously, and with enthu-miasm, to the effect "that all the representatives of Spain united, in will and deed, in the noble and patriotic seglinents uttered by the minister."

The question, then, "Will Spain sell Cuba?" admits,

very positive no.

What the United States government will do in the

premises is another question, which time and the American people must help the Cabinet at Washington to solve Meanwhile, there remains another question which is

y no means unimportant in a wider than a mere person il sense, and which has already, by anticipation, occa aloned so many contradictory and erronesus answers that I have taken special pains to inform myself upon it. This question is, or rather was, "How will the United States Minister to Spain be received upon his return

Mr. Soulé has had reason to congratulate himself upon the reception with which he has been honored at the Spanish capital. He has by no means been disappointed in this respect, however much he may, or may not be in the result of the negotiations relative to Cuba—a result not yet positively known, notwithstanding the indica-tions so pointedly exhibited at the session of the Cortes

Mr. Soulé made his official calls upon the new ministers on the 6th inst. He found none of them at home, partero, by both of whom he was welcomed in the most cordial manner. His visits were promptly returned. Lord Howden, the British Ambassador, held a long in-terview with him, after having called upon him while he happened to be out three days in succession previously. In fine, all the malicious reports of hesitation about his reception are utterly unfounded.

The incident which occurred in France—the incident

Soulé, as the French papers head their reproduction of the diplomatic correspondence relative to the passage of the American Minister through this country—has won-derfully increased the importance of Mr. Soulé in the eyes of the Madrid public. They reason as follows:—
"The Emperor of the French had never before made a

ctrograde step; Mr. Soulé must then be a man of immense consequence, if, where he was concerned, Napoleon III. was induced to yield."

The press of the Spanish capital overwhelmed Mr. Soulé with abuse during his absence; since his return, it has been as silent as the grave. He exercises, it is said, a moral power among the Spantaris which no other foreigner at present possesses. His courage and his intellect, united to his unimpeachable private charac-ter, have secured him high respect, if they have not ter, have secured him high respect, if they have not gained him popularity. There were people in Spain, as well as elsewhere, silly enough to believe that Mr. Soulé might be deterred from returning to his post, from fear of not being received by the new government, or from apprehensions as to his personal safety. Now it is positive that he never for a moment doubted that the nature of his reception would be as friendly as it has proved; of territories that he never anticlusted any disarrespect. and furthermore, that he never anticipated any disagreeable personal consequences whatsoever—even if he had, those who know Mr. Soulé know that the anticipation

everywhere, not only in perfect safety, but invested with the prestige due to his courage and ability.

The Cortes is said to present a highly imposing ap-pearance. The hall in which the assembly meets is pro-bably the most elegant legislative hall in the world, excepting the new houses of Parliament, at London. There is a great deal of dignity in the sessions of the Cortes, and the external decency and propriety would surprise many foreigners who are aware how little unselfish patriotism exists in Spain. The spirit of parties and fac-tions runs higher there than anywhere else. There are

publicans, but hardly any Spaniards.

publicans, but hardly any Spaniards.

As in Spain place is the source of every advantage of fertune and consideration, everybody is struggling for it. The people, who in many respects, are socially and in municipal matters the freest in Europe—weary of incessant revolutions at their expense, which have availed them nothing—are auxious for quiet and order, even if a strong government is requisite to secure these blessings. They remember the time when the crown was a patriarchal institution, when the King was only the first Don of a nation of Dons—and the independent inhabitants of Catalonia would now gladly accept from the throne protection against the locust horde of partisan placemen, who are the rule of the peninsula. Foor Spain! Poor only because ill governed, distracted and divided—actually rich in every kind of undevelope! resources, agricultural, mineral, and industrial—a no-ble, generous people, with splendid traditions and not without lofty aspirations. But they enjoy no quiet, no confidence. The troubles of the last half century have sent waves of Spanish emigration to England and France, bearing away the leaders of all parties, and these same

waves have successively rolled them home again. The exiled Spaniard has had opportunities for comparing his own fossil civilization with the grand national developments of other hads. He has learned just enough to be dissatisfied with things at home—to be willing to destroy, but not able to reconstruct.

No confidence is felt in the existing state of things. Revolutions of every political complexion are daily predicted. But Madrid is not Spain, in the sense that Paris is France. Foreigners make grave mistakes on this sub

dicted. But Madrid is not Spain, in the sense that Paris is France. Foreigners make grave mistakes on this subject. Witness the late revolution. It was completely successful. At its conclusion the press of Madrid did not demand the overthrow of the present dynasty as something to be obtained, but asserted its downfall as an inevitable result. They proclaimed the proposition that a people had never come in collision with the throne without the throne falling, and they cited, with other instances, Consries L, in England, Louis XVI., Charles X, and Louis Philippe. in France. But such was not the X. and Louis Philippe, in France. But such was not the result. The Cortes assemble and begin their delibera-tions by an almost unanimous vote that the dynastic question is not to be discussed.

question is not to be discussed.

The feelings of the people of Madrid are also extremely mercurial. In July they sacked the houses of the ministers, who were themselves obliged to escape in various disguises, Mr. Calderon with the rest. Should these ministers return to Madrid to-day, no one would molest them. Salamanca, who suffered with his colleagues, now walks the Frade every afternoon as openly and boldly as if nothing had happened. All these inconsis-tencies are cosas de Espana, as the Spaniards say. You will find a few words about Cubs, as well as the

Sandwich Islands, and more and bitterer words about the bembardment of Greytown, in a searching analysis of the Message of President Pierce, in the Journal des De-bais of the 224 instant. The same journal devoted a long statistical article to Cuba, on the 23d. It does not attempt to disguise the preponderance of American interests on that island.

While terminating this letter I am teld that Mr. Maun while terminating this letter I am told that Mr. Maun-sell B. Field, who has been acting as Secretary of Lega-tion at Paris during the absence of Mr. Piatt, has just returned from Madril, where he was sent by Mr. Mason, with despatches of importance for Mr. Soulé. He has brought back despatches from the American Minister at Madrid, which are doubtless of great interest; but of the nature of which I am not informed. The government at Washington will receive them by the steamer which leaves Liverpool on Saturday.

Mr. Soulé had an audience with the Queen on the even-ing of the 16th, when he laid before her Majesty an autograph letter from the President of the United States. The minister was accompanied, on this occasion, by Mr. Field, for whom he had emitted to make the usual formal request for an introduction. Notwithstanding this emission, which was purely accidental, and the circumstance that Mr. Field was in plain citisen's dress, and not in uniform, the Queen graciously waived the requirements of etiquette, which are more rigidly exacted at her court than, perhaps, at any other on acted at her court than, perhaps, at any other on the continent, and both gentlemen were received by her in the kindest and most cordial manner. Nothing could be more friendly than the language of her Majesty to Mr. Soulé in reference to himself, and in reference to the President of the United States. Her expression of a desire to maintain amicable relations with the American republic had all the ferror of heartfelt sincerity. A grand court ball, at which all the members of the Cortes were to be represented, is to be given at the palace on the evening of the 20th. Glowing accounts of its unusual splendor have since reached Paris; and Mr. Field was expressly invited to remain for the occasion. This, however, he did not consider himself at liberty to do, as the public service no longer required his presence at Madrid, and he left on the 17th for Paris.

Mr. Mason, Minister of the United States at Paris, was

visited late on Tuesday night by a stroke of apoplexy; but I am happy to add that immediate and skilful at-tentions have united with his naturally strong recuperative powers, to place him beyond all serious danger. This morning his state is so comfortable as to inspire

hopes of his speedy and complete recovery.

Mr. McRae, United States Consul at Paris, is also, I regret to learn, confined to his house and his bed by sick ness. His friends, however, are encouraged to hope that his sickness will not be of long duration. FIGARO.

Interesting Debate in the Constituent Cortes on the Cuban Question.

SESSION OF DECEMBER 18, 1854.

Mr. Mariategui, representative of Santander, asked for information about the negotiations with the United States in relation to the Black Warrior affair. The speaker accused of increlinate ambition the North American democracy, which supports liberty in theory, but

can democracy, which supports liberty in theory, but maintains slavery.

Mr. Luzuriaga, Minister of Foreign Affairs, answered that the government was determined to maintain the in-tegrity of the Spanish territory, without neglecting the

that selling Cuba would be to sell Spanish honor. (Appiause)
The Einister of Public Works observed that the question of slavery was a very delicate one when applied to a country which might have the fate of San Domingo if the slaves were emancipated imprudently and without due precaution. (Marks of general assent.)
A motion from M. Olozaga was then read, desiring the Cortes to adopt M. Lauuriaga's declaration against the sale of Cuba, and was unanimously agreed to.
A letter from Madrid to the Journal Des Debeis, dated 19th December, says.—
"The question of the sale or allenation of Cuba is now settled; whatever proposal the United States may make, the Spanish government has only to refer to the motion of M. Olozaga, adopted unanimously by the Cortes yesterday, to close the negotiation."
Another letter, dated Madrid, Dec. 21, says.—
"The Spanish government has not acquiesced in the proposition made by the British Minister at Madrid, to proclaim the slave trade piracy, deeming that under

Cuba, General Jose de la Concha, to carry out the stipulations entered upon with England, without ceasing to prevent the slave trade."

What is Cuba Worth—The American Invasion.

[From the Paris Journal des Debats, Dec. 23.]

That which is good to take is good to keep, is a proveb of not over scrupulous morality. The United States, reversing the terms of this maxim, lusts after the possession of Cuba, which naturally Spain, for her part. desires particularly to keep. We cannot say what will eventually result from this great desire of the confederation to add to its thirty-two fone! States this beantiful island, so justly called the Queen of the Antilles. We have previously stated the means of financial reform adopted by the Spainsh government as the best means for the preservation of the colony, and it is not our intention to go back to this part of the subject to-day, but rather to indicate the actual importance of Cuba, and to see what she is worth, by her productions and her commerce. It will be the object of some comparative statistics.

A word first on the population: Cuba is the largest island of the Columbian archipelage, and it can be also said the meet fertile and most seducing by its admirable climate, and, according to the last census, (1850), has 945,000 inhabitants—to say about 400,000 whites, and 485,000 colored, of which about one quarter were free, the remainder slaves. It has been admisted that since 1700 the decennial increase of the population in Cuba has been 29 per cent. According to M. Michel Chevaller, (Histoire et description des roies de communication cur Ratt Units) the increase of population in the Union, also decennial, is 25 per cent. The difference between the two countries should not then be very great, if the immense resources that the far West of America offers to immigration is encouraged in the Union, also decennial, is 25 per cent. The difference between the two countries are considered; and we must add that Cuba could improve for cultivation about one-fifth more of her soil.

ine Havana, and selling much German and Austrian tobacco, contained in boxes acrupulously correct in their
imitation of the Spanish style, and covered with the
irreproachable labels of Havanese manufacturers. Such
confidence is marvellous.

If to the sugar, the coffee, the tobacco, the molasses,
we add 25,000 to 30,000 tons of copper ore, 2,000,000 to
50,000 hectolitres of rum, we have very near all the exportations of Cuba, which, altogether, excepting the
coffee, it has been shown, more than doubled in the
course of the last twenty years. Let us see, moreover,
the value of the exchanges of the colony.

The average of the fire years between 1823 and 1830,
of the exterior commerce of Cuba, concentrated chiefly
at the ports of Havana, Matanas and Santiago, was, in
exportations and importations together, 182,000,000
frants. Ten years after—that is to say, the average for
1836 to 1840—it was 217 millions; ten years later, 1840
to 1840, 282 millions. At last, in 1852, it is 309 millions,
or about one fifth of the commerce of the United States.
This, then, is an increase in twenty or twenty-two
years of more than double. Is it Spain that receives the
nost part of the profit of this commerce? We do not
see it so. Although especial privileges are reserved for
the national flag, which alone carries on the trade between Cuba and the mother country, or perhaps on account of this colonial rule, the amount of transactions
between them in 1852 was not above 76 millions. This is
enly one quarter of the whole amount, of which the
foreigners obtain consequently the three other
quarters. The United States head the lat: 110
millions in 1861; 95 millions in 1862, of which
two-thirds are in exportations from Cuba; then came
England and Germany, at last ourselves for forty five to
fitly millions; comprising, it is true, Porto Rico, the second of the Spanish Antilles, and which without being
so important as Cuba is also very rich and very fertile.
Cuba is an excellent market for our wines, our silts,
our metallic manufactu

Lord Ragian, his Staff, and the British Army.

CHRISTMAS IN ENGLAND AND THE CRIMEA.

(From the London Times, Dec. 23.]

England will have her holidays, and seems to think that if not nature, at least the world, will stand still, while she returns to her Lares and Penates, and forgets a while her dreams of power, her dominion of the sea, and her high calling of universal arbitration. Yet, if we are to believe the omen of countless incidents in all histories, it has ever been at such times that the doom of nations and of men has been sounded, and careless generations have been surprised by those disasters that are only just short of the final catastrophe. And who will say that such a disaster may not be impending—may not have actually happened as we write? We never could make out how it is that the English nation are thought so peculiarly sensible, matter-of fact and calculating. Certain it is that none are so ready to busy themselves in the illusion of the hour, and to sport on the verge of ruin. The mercantile classes of most o her countries, much as they love wealth, dread poverty still more, and will not stake their all on one die. The merchant of the boasted Anglo-Saxon race, as it is called, ces down to his country seat, surrounds himself with his neighbors, or falls asleep at his fireside, with the rounds of music and mirth all round him, at the very time that he knows an adverse wind a change in the temperature, an unaccountable fall in the market, or some mere political accident, will consign him to instant ruin or diagrace. We neel not single out private instances of this mandress. It is a national folly, and never was it so strongly, so fearfully exhibited, as at this moment.

rately. The reinforcements and supplies that have been sent out would up to this, December 23, only keep the army numerically at the inadequate torce at which it landed, setting the certain frain by death and sickness against the reinforcements, and the consumption of food and material against the supplies. But if that army is aumerically no larger, it is physically and morally much worse.

There is no use disguising the matter. We are not speaking from our own correspendence only. We are not saying what we think alone. We say, on the cridence of every letter that has been received in this country, and we selo the opinion of almost every experienced coldier or well informed gentleman, when we say that the noblest army England ever sent from these shores has been sacrificed to the groasest mismanagement. Incompetency, lethargy, aristocratic hauteur, official indifference, favor, routines, perverseness and supplify reign, revel and riot in the camp before Schaatopoi, in the harbor of Balakava, in the hospitals of Scutari, and how much nearer home we do not venture to say. We say it with the extremest reluctance—no one sees or hears anything of the Commander in-Chief. Officers who landed on the 14th of September, and have been incessantly engaged in all the operations of the siege, are not even acquainted with the face of their commander.

It has always been imagined that the Duke of Weilington's personal appearance was a familiar thing to every soldier in his army. He is related to have said no man was fit to command an army who could not ride well a cross-country. People talk of his engle eye, his energetic voice, his calm manner, as if he were personally present and personally known throughout his army, is all this a myth, or has war so changed that a campaign, or even a battle, can now be transacted in undice by means of aidea-de-campa and orderlies? If the staff is and to company the same of the commander, we should not complain of a military fietion bearing a strong resemblance to the privacy and inviolabili

two countries should not then be very great, if the immene resources that the far West of America offers to immigration are considered; and we must add that Cubs could improve for cultivation about one-fifth more of her soil. The clave trade, it is true, notwithstanding efficial interdetion, is still recruised too often for the introduced at present clandestinely; however, it is thought that in 1844 10,000 negroes were introduced at present clandestinely; however, it is thought that in 1844 10,000 negroes were introduced, which number gradually lessening, should have been reduced to about 5,600 in 1861-32. This of the trade has been more efficient and soph Yern 64,122 negroes introduced in 1847, the number, it is said, has failten, in 1851, is 3,237.

Notwithstanding the indolence—which is natural, and in some degree excussible, in this Spanish colony, by the extreme fecundity of her soil and the rich gifts of her beautiful climate—Cubs is, to day, rich in agricultural and manufacturing establishments. In 1827 there were but 160 sugar manufactories; in 1846 there were 1, 422. At the first period, the number of farms was but 13, 947; and in the second, 25, 292. The vegas, or great export of the seed of the trade of the tr

mains for redeeming the character of this country, now in fearful jeopardy. Send out some man with competent administrative power to the necessary basis of our operations. Countrathrophe, Girk him the command of the hospitals, that present so scandalous a contrast to the French hospitals; the command of the Post Office, and of transports waiting for orders; and give him also the ordering of such supples for the army as can be procused in that neighborhood, and which the French have not obtained before us. Nobedy has yet had command if this important station whe was fit for anything clee than to be the figure head of his own ship. There is Sir Charles Trevelyan, for example who possesses the administrative power of fifty old admirals. Why not send him as High Commissioner to the Bosphorus?

If Lord Ragian is the man he is thought to be, and nobedy doubts his high courage, his perfect coolness, and his great ability in his former employments—he wants of the army, take orders, and see that they are executed. Send out men who will supply that ubiquity of which the chief b incapable, tell him everything, couvey the wants of the army, take orders, and see that they are executed. Send out men who will save the army, not from the Russians, though they are formidable enough, but from despair, which is weighing down the spirit of every one, and an utter distrust in the arrangement of the expelition. It will be of hittle use to send out reinforcements by thousands unless we take steps for their better management. As it is, they march to their graves, and begin to perial by scores from the hour they land. Misrule receives them on the beach, and wearies them, worries them, drenetes them, fairwers them, and so destroys them, till a few spectral figures are all that remain. The soldlers of the Fernisala, when they saw the Duke of Wellington after an absence, used to exclaim that his face did them more good than the arrival of ten regiments. Such a head, or coadjutors equivalent to it, is what we want for the Crimea.

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army of writers, compositors and printers are good for anything, they can at least make it all pleasant, and cook up a Christmas carol, even out of such materials as the letters of our correspondents in the Crimea. That is the feeling in high quarters; and we cannot be surprised that gentlemen who are now scattered to the four quarters of the social and political horizon, making a merry Christmas of their own, should wish Sebastopol to be made safe till the end of the holidays.

Dreadful as it must be to reflect on the possibility of 70,000 British and French soldiers and some 30,000 Turkin auddenly let leose upon a city that his so long defied their efforts, and for the possession of which they have gone through so much suffering, yet we must desire it as the choice of evils. We desire it, indeed, and it is but natural we should desire, at any sacrifice, the cessation of a state of things which costs us every week as much death and sickness as a pitched battle, without the glory, and, still more, without any result. Neyertheless, we are obliged to cenfess that we have very little expectation that any such event has happened, or is likely to happen at present. We bear in mind the unpleasant fact that Sebastopol is very much stronger than it was when the allies first found themselves before it. It is better fortified, better garrisened, and, for aught we know, quite as well provisioned. The new works thrown up for the protection of the town on every side excits the astonishment of the besiegers, not merely for their extent, their scale, and their completeness, but for the fastidious nestness sith which they have been executed. They in dicate an abundance of hands and a real for the work presenting a strange contrast to the operations of our own overworked army. From the first day of the slegs it has always been thought quite possible to take the place by assault, at a certain large sacrifice of men; and the question is, whether the generals who did not feel themselves equal to the responsibility of such a step i

side the walls. We hnew perfectly well the nature of the soil round Sebastopol, and that while we were hammering in vain at the exterior defences, it would be in the power of the Russians to construct an inner line. We knew that whatever could be done would be done. Yet we had foreseen nothing; and, possessing the most ingenious as well as the richest people in the world, we have really shown no mere skill or artiface in the siege of Sebastopol than our accessors would have done two thousand years ago. All this time we are surpassed by everybody, and only boast a sorry superiority over the Turks, whom, accordingly, we abuse very freely. The French surpass us in their roads, in their bospitals, in everything, and are benoning to look on our helplessness much as we look on that of our berbarous allies. The Russians surpass all three—French, British and Turks—in everything, except in mere physical strength and courage. There we ome off the best. Yet how disgraceful that England, so wealthy, so mechanical, and with such infinity of resources, should, after all, depend on the rawet material of war—the British soldler—and should be reduced to throw him away by wholesale in order to make up for our want of military science, not to say common sense that that been the case hithorto, though we cannot think that it will least much longer.

That has been the case hithorto, though we cannot think that it will last much longer.

Letter from St. Petersburg.

[From the New Bedford Mercury of Jan. 9.]

We publish to day the following very interesting letter from our esteemed correspondent at Mr. Petersburg. It appears the information current in Russia, regarding war, is by no means as copious as that which we receive, but Mr. Evans's impressions of the state of feeling in the capital are very valuable, and throw no little light upon the future prospects of European affairs. Mr. Evans's return home will be a selection and affairs. Mr. Evans's return home will be a selection and affairs. Mr. Evans's return home will be a selection and an own making arrangements for my return, having accomplished my business successfully. I regret exceedingly that I have not been able to give you interesting accounts, from time to time, as the war progressed. Here in Russia we not been able to give you interesting accounts, from time to time, as the war progressed. Here in Russia we are not permitted to know what is transpiring at the seat of war until it is well known in the United States quite as soon as it is known in this city.

Yesterday we had a little bulletin from the Emperor, informing the people of a great battle on the 25th. They give their loss as 3,500 wounded and as many killed, they also say that the invaders' loss is still great. There is inignase excitement in this city, and as the news rives from the Crimes the war gains popularity among the Russians, from the highest in rank down to the serf.

All the troops that have been quartered in this city.

arrives from the Crimes the war gains popularity among the Russians, from the highest in rank down to the serf.

All the troops that have been quartared in this city, Riga, Reval, and slong the coast of Finland, are now in full march for the Crimes and the Austrian frontier. The Russian army now in the Crimes is about 129, 500 strong, and I am told that it will be increased to 200,000 by the last of January. All the arsenals and foundries belonging to the government, as well as all the private foundries and machine shops, are in full operation day and night, manufacturing large cannon, coall arms, marine steam engines. Ac. in fact, the minds of the Russians are engrossed in the war, they think of no thing clee, talk of nothing clee. They are aroused and determined to prosecute the war to the full extent of their resources, with all their energy. No doubt the allies will find a more formidable for than they anticipated; but they will not yield until they accomplish their object.

Austria still holds to ber unsettled position: the may make a half way proposition to the Western Powers, but she will be sure to keep one link of her claim connected with Russia and Francis; 200,000 Russians frowing on her border will keep her from coming out bold for the Western Powers. Col. Colt is here; he has had an interview with the Emperor, and will soon make arrangements to manufacture his revolver in this country.

I feel confident that we shall have peace by the lat of April next, or a general European war. If peace is not concluded by spring, the campaign will be continued by the allies on a gigantic scale, and we may cryect to see the French and English armine in H. Petrochurg and Moscow. The Russians will show a good front, but they cannot stand before all Europe, or were the French and English armine in H. Petrochurg and Moscow. The Russians will show a good front, but they cannot stand before all Europe, or were the French and English armine in H. Petrochurg and Moscow. The Russians will show a good front, but they canno

Rio, Dec. 5, 1854. Coal Discovery Near the Oily of Rio Grande—Death of

Jacques Arago—Mission to Prance—Birthday of Pedro I—Ship News.
The ship Grey Eagle, Captain Kinsman, will sail for

writing you a line.

A very interesting report of the discovery of coal in the Province of Rio Grande, near the city of that name, has been made. These mines were actually discovered some time since, and have been under the direction of Mr. James Johnston. From sundry experiments at the foundry of Ponta d'Area, and the navy yard, this coal has been proved to be of excellent quality, and will no doubt be of great value. Owing to limited means, as well as from the fact that the country has so many great enter-prises on foot, the full advantages of this discovery will

be slowly developed.

For two months past I have occasionally met with a tail, genteel looking old gentleman, with long silver locks turned up gracefully under his hat. He was blind

tall, genteel looking old gentleman, with long silver looks turned up gracefully under his hat. He was blind and was excerted through the streets by his nices, a charming young lady. His name was Jacques Arago brother to the astronomer. Some days ago he was attacked with a fit of apoplexy, and died on the 27th last. He was known as the author of several auccessful dramas and works, and as a distinguished traveller through ladis, China, and South Americs.

It is currently rumored that his Excellency ex Minister of Foreign Affairs, Faulino Jose Luares de Louas, goes to France to settle the boundary question between French Guiana and this Empire, but no official announcement of the mission has yet appeared. It is contradicted that the French and Enghah object to the Brazilians chastising loper and Faraguay for their conduct towards this country.

The second of December was the birth day of Don Pedro II, who is twenty-nine year of age. The day was celebrated in the usual style. About 6,000 troops, including the National Guard, marched through the streets, and were reviewed in the Plaze or Largo do Paco. The day in private families was conserved with balls and feativities. His Majesty promoted a large number of officers of the army and navy—the first time this has been done for five years. On this day, too, the Opera freupe performed "Robertro o Diablo" before his Majesty. The tickets were all bought up hy speculators and sold at an immense premium. On the Emperor's arrival, accompanied by the Empress, with her ninety maids of honor, the peeple rose and gave three hearty views. The tree is no skip news of any importance. The bark

arrival, accompanied by the Empress, with her ninety mails of bonor, the people rose and gave three hearly ciegs. The Opera company then sang a hyam prepared for the occasion, and an appropriate oration was delivered.

There is no ship news of any imporiance. The bank Rainbow will leave to-morrow. American vessels are plentiful and heep coming in. The United States regate Savannah, arrived after ten we as cruise to Montevideo, reports that there is danger pending there of a revolution. The United States rance independence, 49 days from New York, arrived yestering.

I learn that the six or eight steamers of the Imperial navy will sail for Paraguay early next menth. The English are also to send two or three corvetes there. Brazil, by her press, strongly supports Mr. Hopsins, our late Consul at Paraguay. Yours.

Postscript.—News from Buenos Ayres to the 18th of November has reached us. The inhabitants of the interior have redelled against Buenos Ayres, and numbered 1,700 strong. Caysian Tuffs, of the bark Isabel, which left that port on the 18th, and arrived here on the 1st Dec., informs me that the government troops had met the insurrectionists about forty leagues in the interior. A battle ensued, in which a large number had been killed. The insurrectionists were worsted, and their victors had received orders to kill every prisoner taken in arms. A Spanish merchant was arrested in the city of Buenos Ayres for having been engaged in the revolt. The city titself was quiet, and no danger for it was apprehended.

The coffee market during the past month has been regular. About 45,000 bags were shipped to different parts of the United States during November. Prices are now, for good qualities, 48100 a 485000 per aroba of 22 lbs., showing a slight decline.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, Jan. 3.]
By the arrival of the ship Maria, Captain Green, we are intelligence from Rio de Janeiro to the 20th of oversiber.

have intelligence from Rio de Janeiro to the 2011 of November.

The papers contain no general news whatever of interest.

From the reports of the Correo Mercantil, of the 19th of November, we perceive that the Maria cleared with 4,501 bags of coffee, and that the back 201, with 380 bags, and the ship Northwood, with 2,000 bags, had left or were soon to leave for this port; the ship Main Law, 1,000 bags, for New York, and the ships fluntington, with 1,000 bags, and Parthian, with 2,000 bags, for Baltimore.

timore.

The following report of the markets is from the circular of Messrs. Maxwell, Wright & Co., of the 11th of November.

November.

Histaretures—Our stock in all hards may be estimated at 24,000 bbls., of which quantity 14,892 bbls. remain in first, composed of 11,202 bbls. Richmond city mills, 408 bbls. country Virginia, and 3,202 bbls. Chilf. As the bulk of the vessels known to be on the way with four have arrived, we expect our present quotations to be maintained. Sales of new Richmond have not yet opened, and our quotation for that description is consequently a nominal one. We quote Richmond city mills 24 g 24 jb00; country Virginia, 21 g a 22 j. Baltimore, 19 g a 20 j. Chilf. 18 g a 19 j. and Trieste, 25 g a 26 j000.

Corres—The sales since the lat lost amount to show

26 1000.
Corres.—The sales since the latinst amount to about 100,000 bags, at prices varying from 41080 a 41250; principally at 41150 a 41250 for United States tots.
The packet from Southampton arrived on the 7th inst., and the bulk of the abave mentioned sales have been made since her arrival, and are principally for the United States, from which quarter the advices were favorable. Notwithstanding the large sales, dealers wince on disposition to raise their pretensions, and prices rule regularly at 41100 a 41150 for lots, to 41200 a 41250 for good firsts and superiors. Eurocean lots may be quoted

no disposition to raise their pretensions, and prices rule regularly at 44100 a 47150 for lots, to 45200 a 47250 for good first and superiors. European lots may be quoted 35000 a 47100 per arrobe.

Good coffees continue to maintain their relative value, 47460 having been refused for a lot of superiors within the last few days, held at 47600.

Shipments, the first four months of this crop, have been 744,551 bags, against 500,352 bags in 1854, and 660,056 bags in 1852; showing an excess in 1854, and 660,056 bags in 1852; showing an excess in 1854, as compared with the same period in 1853, of 78,104 bags, and a deficit, as compared with that of 1852, of 61,206 bags. To Europe, the excess in 1854 is 108,663 bags over shipments of 1853, red 130,496 bags over those of 1852.

Hipps.—Stock of Rio Grands, 6,000. We quote light and medium weights, 360 a 370, and heavy 360 per pound nominal.

FREGETS.—Stock of Rio Grands, 6,000. We quote light wessels of 3,000 bags are in demand, while large ones are neglected. We quote \$30 a \$60 and 5 per cent per bag. Small vessels of 3,000 bags are in demand, while large ones are neglected. We quote \$50 a \$60 and 5 per cent per bag for the United States, for small vessels and £2 5s. a £2 15s. per ton forfEurope, say to channel for orders. The amount of unengaged American shipping in port is small.

P. S.—Our advices from Pernambuco are to the 31st ult. Stock of flour about 2,500 bibs. retailing at 29; for Trieste, and £5; a 26; 500 for Ritimore. Bahia, 24 in stant, stock little over a month's consumption, and still quoted 23; for Baltimore, and 25;500 for Richmond City Mills.

At Rio Grande, 24 instant, stock of flour 6,500 bbls., mostly old Haxall. Quotations, 26;500 a 27; for Haxall and Gallego, and 24;50025 for Richmond City Mills.

At Buenos Ayres, 31st ults, flour quoted \$50 a 59 on board.

board.
At Buenos Ayres, 31st ult., flour quoted \$5.50 a \$9 on

The Swiss Emigrants.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sm-In your paper of yesterday I have read an article
which might be considered as a stigma on my country. Thus I feel bound to answer it.

The fifty-four Swiss citizens who sailed from Antwerp

for New York on board the ship Arcadia, and were ship wrecked at Sable Island, and from thence taken to Hali fax, where they were treated in the most hospitable and generous manner by the British authorities, and from thence sent to New York by way of Boston, arrived in New York some days ago, it is true, in the most desti tute condition, having lost all their effects and little pro-perty by the shipwreck; but as there is no Swiss officia; either at Hailfat or at Boston, it is wrongly mentioned that the expenses to bring them to New York from Boston were paid by some official of the government of Switzerland; and as for myself, I have not paid, nor or-

dered to be paid, one cent for that purpose.

These unfortunate people are now in New York, and under the care of the Commissioners of Emigration, who, no doubt, will forward them to the interior of the United States, where they say they have friends, and our Swies Benevolent Society has decided to assist them

our reiss Benevolent Society has decided to assist them in that matter.

These people say in their affidavit, that they have been sent to New York by the Mayor of their village, which is possible, though I have no knowledge of it, but I must observe that by the customs of Switzerland, each Rwiss citizen has some rights in the common property of the city or village to which he belongs, and of which he is a burgher. This is called Generale rook, and thus by receiving from the corporation of and city or village to the means to emigrate, they, in fact, received part of their own property.

receiving from the corporation of and city or village he means to emigrate. They, in fact, received part of their own property.

I take this opportunity to state that the emigration from Switzerland to the United States—far from being a burthen to this country—is an advantage, as it brings here a set of industrious and generally good and hard working people, who, in time, become good eithers of this happy country, and moreover very often they bring with them large souns of money, as can be proved by the tanking houses in New York, on whom they have drafts. Moreover, I consider that only a small proportion of said colors are not set of the commissioners of Emigration For instance, I believe, that in the year 1814 we received in New York about 8,000 emigrants from Switserland, who have paid to the Commissioners of Emigration for commutation fees as per law, at 22 per lead, say, and I estimate that for this expression coursed in said year for destitute and size Swins cmigrants the Commissioners of Emigration may have paid at the utmost. 4,000 have a six of the commissioners of Emigration may have paid at the utmost. 4,000 have paid at the utmost. 4,000 have paid at the utmost. 513,000

THE SUITS AGAINST C. VANDERSILE FOR MERADE AS

Eighteen other plaintiffs in eighteen other suits against the same.—The following opinion of Judge Mitchell cours in the main points with that of the Superior Goard Judges, published in yesterday's Hunand. Judge however, thinks that some rights should be left op-

The defendant shows that ninety nine actions are brought against him by ninety-nine different plaintiffs, and each for causes of action so precisely alike that the same printed forms of complaint are used in each case. The complaint contains six counts, each alloging a contract to carry the plaintiff, either from New York to San Francisco, or from San Juan del Sur to San Francisco, and showing a breach of the contract in delaying the massengers at San Juan del Sur and on the way, and furnishing them inadequate food and accommodations; and one or more of the counts also alleges that the defendant knowing that he could not convey these passengers directly from San Juan, falsely represented that he could. The defendant substantially admits that he was the owner of the vessels running from New York to drey-town, and ferming part of the line. New York to drey-town, and ferming part of the line of California and Nicaragua," and that D. H. Alless was agent for the whole line, and it may be inferred sald tickets to passengers for San Francisco, at the only office of this line, which the defendant allowed to be called "Vanterbill's line for California and Nicaragua," but he depies that he was an owner of the S. R. Lewis, by which passengers were to be carried from San Juan del Sur to San Francisco. He saccepter from theore to San Francisco, but that she was at layed in going round Cape Horn, and in consequence the passengers were detailed at San Juan del Sur, and obliged to betake themelvos to a saling reasel, of which Mead & Co. were agonts, to take them to San Francisco, and alleges that Mead & Co. received in payment for the passing on board their vessel, the thickst issues by Allem for the S. S. Lewis, its well for the plaintiffs are dead; that three of the complaints do not turnish the full Christian masses of the plaintiffs are dead; that three of the complaints do not turnish the full Christian masses of the plaintiffs are r which it has to compel an attorney of this court to show it. The attorney is called on for his authority, and refers to the Meads as his immediate constituents—that is showing no authority from the plaintiffs, until the Meads show how far they are authorized by the planniffs to act. If it should appear that the instrument given to the Meads was an assignment, so that the action should be in their name, the Court might impose as a condition of any stay that the defendant should stipulate not to raise that as mobjection, the Court regusting the matter of costs as might be deemed just, if might also require the defendant is demanded by the put in an answer promptly, and consent to the insular of commissions and examine witnesses without prejulice to the present motion and to the order to stay the trial; and also consent not to object at the trial to evariance between the complaint as alleged and as it may be proved. One necessity for the numerous counts in the complaint is the uncertainty whether the proof will show the contract to be to carry from Han Juan dei Bur to San Francisco, or directly through all the distance from New York to Ean Francisco, and yet the difference deem not affect the rights of the parties, and should not therefore be objected at the trial. If, as has been intimated, the defendant is ready to do what is just the whole matters moved for as to which it it unnecessary now to pass the draft of an order for etaying proceedings will be submitted to the counsel, that the plaintiff attorney may submit amendments thereto. The stay is to be until the further order of the Court, so as to be under the control of the Court, so as to be under the control of the Court, so as to be under the control of the Court. Court of General Sessions. Before Ron. Judge Stuart. Jan. 12.—Lercony.—Frank Rodrigner; aliat Laces, as Cuban, was indicted for stealing a watch chain and pecket book containing \$10, from one Manuel Domin-

guer, a Portuguese. The evidence against the prisoner was his own admission of guilt before the police magis-trate. Verdict guilty of petit larceny. Sentencel to four menths in the penitentiary.

Cont Stealing.—George Mulloy and William Hanson

four months in the penitentiary.

Cost Stealing.—George Mulloy and William Hanson were indicted for stealing three overcoats, from the half of Mr. Francis Marbury's house, 76 Irving place, on the 27th December last. The officer who arrested the prisoners found the coats in their pensession, and Mr. Marbury identified them. Verdiet, guilty of petit larcany. Each sentences to six months in the penitentiary.

Consting to Label Poissons Drays.—Peter Preters, a chemist, keeping a drag store in this city, was indicted under that section of the statute which makes it a mission being written on the label, and subjecting such person to sail arcente, or any poissonous substance, without the word poison being written on the label, and subjecting such person, on convictors, to a fine-not exceeding \$100. The facts connected with this case were, that the domestic of one Henry Lisseli went to Dr. Preters's store for medicine, on the 7th of July last; that the attendant gave her the medicine, a colution of optum—but omitted to label it "penson." For this omission the defendant was indicted. Mr. Barsteed, for the defence, consented that optum was not poison within the messains of the statute, and this seemed to be main point at laste for the decision of the jury. Verdict of guilty. Rottley is the First Degree.—William Layton was indicted for this offence. Two wilessess were examined by the presention, who deposed to the following effect act of the fellowing offer this offence. Two wilesses, were examined by the presence in company with others, in Greenwich actual, between Albany and Godar streets. The complainment was knowled down twice, and robbed of a ring, and the other wilesers, who was attracted by his cries, heard the other wilesers, who was attracted by his cries, heard the nearth was knowled down twice, and robbed of a ring, and two meants as knowled become twice, and robbed of a ring, and two meants as knowled becomes in the State prison.

Me more cases tellag ready for trial, the Court them adjourned.

THE SLAVE CASE IN Socross.—We learn from the Socion Journal of the 19th inst. that a diagram search after the particulars of the recently annualced slave case in Seaten proved fruitien, and an application at the United State Communicators's office suited the Journal that no warrant had been issued for the arrest of a fugitive slave. It was an aboliting Section.